

Saturday, November 5, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON.**

From fifteen to twenty thousand  
Navajos.

The very most absurd proposition that we have ever seen put before the public, with the intention on the part of its author that it should be believed, is that which announces that there are fifteen to twenty thousand souls belonging to the Navajo Tribe. Even Falstaff in his attempt to magnify the number of the enemy he encountered in the service of his patron never exceeded in mental exaggeration the multiplication which is now indulged in by those among us who fancy, that, at their bid, armies of Navajos will rise to terrify the understanding of the unsophisticated populace and baffle the comprehension of the Government that has made arrangements to peacefully settle the tribe on the Rio Pecos and there teach them the arts of industry, and there teach them to forget the barbarities which are to them a besetting sin and to the white man a devilment and death. Falstaff thought the gullibility of his hearers was equal to his own gullibility, and that the large proportions of abdomen with which he was graced, and the large contour of face which he presented to his paying auditors, would give to his words the force of facts and he, upon the mere force of utterances adapted to the occasion and to his cause, would place himself among the saviors of his country and make himself an idol among the common herd. Sir John did not attempt to sustain himself by the evidence of outsiders. He was his own strength. But not so with the from fifteen to twenty thousand Navajo man. The Navajos, it is alleged, say about half of the tribe is at the Bosque. Who ever heard of a Navajo that could count eight thousand and then double it? All are aware that Indians have no idea of numbers that would enable them to comprehend the proposition that is here put in their mouths. But this is not all. "The best authorities in the Territory agree with them." That is droll enough. Who are those best authorities? Maj. Kendrick who was in command in the Navajo country for many years and who made himself as well acquainted with the tribe as any white man well could, with his opportunities, never estimated them at more than twelve thousand. Agent Dodge, who it is well known lived with the tribe and traveled through their country with them, never estimated them at a higher number than twelve thousand. The prevailing belief in regard to them continued to be that there were not more than twelve thousand of them down to the commencement of the war in 1855-59. Since that time it has been thought that the number has been materially diminished. Causes have certainly been at work which would prevent their increase since the war began. There is, however, another authority which may be quoted on this subject. It is not so old as either of the others to which reference has been made. Dr. Steed in his annual report of last year speaking of the colonization of the Navajos put their number down at 12,000. In this state of the case it would be pertinent to ask who are the best authorities in the Territory who agree with the Indians themselves that about one half the tribe is at the Bosque? Six years of war would scarcely increase the number of the tribe from twelve to fifteen or twenty thousand. When these from and easy calculations are being made figures can be used ad libitum and it is just as easy to say that three times eight are twenty-four, as to say two times eight are from fifteen to twenty. Then, the balance of the calculation would work out just as well.

We would indeed have a curse upon us worse than the locusts of Egypt, if these opponents of the welfare of the Territory would have their own way of it just now. They would have the length and breadth of the land covered with Navajos, and all sorts of naughty things going on that would convince the people that the Indians should be transferred to the Rio Colorado Chiquito. As it is we have a weekly change of programme. At one time they place before the people a grand array of imaginary depredations committed by the Navajos during the year. At another time they have imaginary insurrections going on at the Reservation and the Indians escaping to carry havoc through the country. At another time they have the Indians on the verge of starvation and in a mood to do anything that the imagination can call up. At another time they have the tribe equally divided one half at the Reservation and the other half in their own country and thus so fixed as to gobble us all up at any time that may be agreed upon among themselves. And after the changes have been rung on all these terror laden topics we are told that at some day in the far distant future, perhaps a century after they shall have been located, the treacherous savages will arise and assert themselves to be savages as did the bloody Pueblos.

Were the Egyptians ever in a worse fix than are the people of New Mexico just now?

Verily not, if all the tales are true we hear and read of as emanating from the little coterie of politicians who are so intensely selfish that they cannot let a good be done to the long suffering, and impoverished people of New Mexico without coming up with their objections, because they cannot themselves be promoted and aggrandized by it. When the Territory is about to be relieved from the visitations of her hereditary, and most destructive enemy; when the day of new prosperity is about to dawn upon her people, and the sunshine of peace about to take the place of war's black cloud, all must be foregone, the hopes of many long years must be abandoned, and New Mexico turned over again to the desolations of Indian warfare for no other purpose than to gratify the whims of a handful of politicians who could glory in any disaster that might befall the country if it would raise their own fortunes.

This is the class of men who say they will carry with them and their mischievous designs, a majority of the Legislature this winter. Will they do it, people of New Mexico?

#### Southern Pacific Railroad.

We are informed that Col. Perea's bill introduced into the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress providing for the construction of a branch Pacific Railroad through New Mexico and Arizona was favorably received and the want of time for its mature consideration only prevented its passage. That it should have failed at the last session, from any cause, was a misfortune, but the delay will give members abundance of time to enable them to fully investigate its merits and place upon them their full value. The developments, too, which are continually being made in regard to the value of Arizona, as a mineral country, will add vastly to the claims which our railroad route will have upon the national Congress.

Our natural advantages also are yearly becoming better and better known to the authorities at Washington. What was formerly considered an out-of-the-way valueless spot is now beginning to loom up one of the most interesting parts of the public domain, and our importance, in all the points of view from which statesmen usually look at the sources from which national wealth and greatness flow, cannot in the nature of things be much longer overlooked. We have full faith that New Mexico has before her a manifest destiny that will make her star eventually shine as bright as the brightest in the galaxy which forms the glorious constellation of the Union. The initiative of this bright future is now upon us. With the beginning of the work upon our great railway line an impetus will be given her on her upward course which no obstacle can impede until she shall have filled her destined career.

Among the many prominent friends of this vital measure to New Mexico, is Hon. Thaddeus Stephens, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives. To his kindly favors are our people greatly indebted for the consideration which their bill attained during the past session of Congress, and there is no doubt they will at the meeting of the next session in December find in him the same old friend. Others have, also, had for us the most kindly feelings and have done all in their power to assist our Delegate in pushing forward the bill.

We hope before the adjournment of the coming session of Congress to be able to announce the success of our rail-road bill as it was introduced last session, and before the end of 1865 to proclaim the beginning of one of the most splendid internal improvement enterprises the world has ever seen. Such would be the Railroad proposed to be built, in the charter provided for in the bill of which we have above made mention.

TELEGRAPH.—We sometime since called the attention of our business men to the fact that there was a proposition to construct a Telegraph line from Denver City to Santa Fe, and that the citizens of Fort Union and Las Vegas had subscribed liberally to the stock, which is estimated to be only \$30,000 in all.

We now advert to the matter again, not for the purpose of arguing with merchants or other business men with regard to the importance of the enterprise to their interests, because of this they are better posted than we, but we do it for the purpose of saying that the attention of the people of the Rio Abajo has been attracted to it and they are feeling a deep interest in it as we are informed. Col. Perea, our Delegate in Congress, when he was here authorized us to say that he would subscribe a thousand dollars to the capital stock of Telegraph Co., and he had no doubt others below would sign equally liberally.

We are therefore in favor of giving the enterprise another start, and if the citizens of Santa Fe will not give it any countenance, let us see what those all around us will do towards building a Telegraph line into our city. The thirty thousand dollars can in our opinion be raised.

A reward of three figs will be given for the discovery of the man who found out there was a scarcity of water in the Pecos last summer at Fort Sumner. Barnum wants him.

#### The failure of the Crops.

It has been many years since a failure of the crops in this Territory has been experienced like that of the present year. The indications of the early summer were most favorable for abundant harvests. The rains were more than ordinarily copious in all parts of the country, and water was abundant in the streams for irrigating purposes. It was a subject of general remark and congratulation among our people that the season was never more auspicious, and that bountiful crops would reward the ranchers for his toil. All these pleasing hopes, however, were blasted, and we are even now paying famine prices for the necessities of life.

South of the Jornada, we are informed, the crops of corn and wheat were entirely ruined by the wet. The corn moldered and rotted in the fields before it ripened for gathering. The wheat also spoiled before it could be garnered.

On the eastern frontier a similar fate came upon the crops. At the Indian Reservation, where there were about three thousand acres of the most promising corn under cultivation, the wet engendered a worm that passed through the fields as a besom of destruction and left nothing but stalks and husks to show for the patient labor that had been expended by the recently captured Indians.

At Chaparrito and in that region the grain crops are an entire failure, and we hear of the most well-to-do rancheros there having to buy provisions for family use. Town and Mora Counties, the famous grain growing districts of the Territory, will not produce a sufficiency this year for home consumption. In Rio Arriba, also, the crops are understood to be small.

The limited area in which the failure has not been experienced will not nearly suffice to make up the deficit, and many in the Territory will find themselves in a suffering condition before the crops of the next year come. Prices will range so high that the poor will be reduced to many straits to obtain sufficient to sustain life during the coming winter. The prospect ahead is indeed sufficiently discouraging even to those who ordinarily have the means of living well.

FORBESMANE NO LONGER A VISITOR.—The people of New Mexico have reached that point, in reference to the non-receipt of the mails from the States, where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. At the time when there were real impediments in the way of the contractors performing their duties with safety, the people did not only not complain at the inconvenience to which they were subjected in not receiving the mails, but they sympathized with the contractors and did what was in their power to help them through with their difficulties.

Now, however, that there is no danger from Indians on the road to the States which need delay the mails, the feature of the case changes and leaves the company without any excuse for depriving us of our regular letter and paper mail, except that which lies in their present disposition to avail themselves of former troubles as an excuse for present neglect of duty. Our people have no idea that the entire winter shall pass with the receipt of semi-monthly mails because of the disturbances which the Indians on the route made a month ago. That game will not win, and the company may as well at once make up its mind to do its whole duty and save trouble. Forbearance in this respect on the part of the people has ceased to be a virtue.

We would call attention to the reports of Capt. Davis which are published in our columns to-day. He did good service on his scouts from Fort Union to Fort Larned and was most efficient in protecting the ingoing and outgoing trains.

His observation was, that the most of the depredations which were committed upon the trains were the acts of the Kioways and Comanches, and that much of the stock was driven south into the country usually occupied by these tribes.

The presidential election will come off in the States on Tuesday next, and there seems to be no doubt expressed in regard to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln by a large majority. The result of the recent elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana served to dispel all doubt that before existed in the minds of the friends of Mr. Lincoln and inspired them with a feeling of security that does not often precede elections.

SANTA FE TRAVELERS.—The managers of this place of amusement are exerting themselves to make it a place of pleasant resort for every class of our citizens who seek agreeable pastimes these long winter evenings. They have fitted up their hall in a handsome style and have all the appointments necessary to make their patrons feel comfortable.

The performances are highly entertaining and are a great relaxation to the mind after the monotony of a day spent at business, labor or any of the occupations to which our people may be in the habit of devoting themselves. We advise all to go and see them.

Maj. Whittall has gone to Fort Union to pay off the troops in that district. Maj. Watts has gone below to pay off the troops in the Albuquerque district.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Lorenzo Labadi, Agent for the Apaches at the Reservation, last week. He speaks in the most favorable terms of the condition of the Indians, Navajos and Apaches, and says they are progressing as well as the best friends of the Reservation could wish. He is most decidedly of the opinion that the welfare of the people, the prosperity of New Mexico and the success of the Bosque Reservation go hand in hand, and looks upon all attempts to break up the Reservation as attacks upon the best interests of our citizens and the future progress of the Territory.

Mr. Labadi is one of our most intelligent citizens. He is to the manner born. Has much experience in our Territorial affairs; indeed he has spent his life in that branch of business which makes men familiar with the trials and dangers which the Indians have heretofore visited upon the stock-growers of New Mexico. He therefore speaks from experience, and when he says what he says in private conversation in regard to the reservation, and when he writes as he wrote to the Gazette for publication a few weeks since, it may be put down that he speaks and writes the honest convictions of his mind, and that he has no other object in view than to keep impostors from practicing their frauds upon the people. He is not a contractor.

The road between this city and Fort Union has been recently thoroughly repaired by Capt. Henry Lauer and his men, who were forty days engaged in the work. The Captain is an energetic officer and has acquitted himself in this duty with great credit.

Near Parage, where the road leaves the Rio Grande to cross the Jornada del Muerto, some vagrant Apaches who were lurking about after booty, stole two or three mules, in the early part of the week, which belonged to the Stage Co. The troops from Fort Craig went in pursuit as soon as they were advised of the occurrence.

Prof E. T. Cox and Col. Richard D. Owen, who with Judge Watts went some four weeks since to examine the Honover Copper Mines, returned to the city on Thursday last in the coach from the south. If furnished with the result of their investigations we will with pleasure give publicity to them.

A reward of three peon nuts will be given for the capture of the man who says that the Navajo and Apache Reservation is a farce. Kelly wants him.

Maj. J. C. Shaw arrived in this city from Fort Wingate on Thursday. He goes to Fort Cummings to take command of that Post.

Mr. N. Webb and lady passed through the city this week from Fort Union to their home in Franklin, Texas.

DEAR SNOW.—On Monday morning October 31 there fell at this place one of the deepest snows that has ever been known at this season of the year by the "coldest inhabitant." The weather since has been very cold.

Capt. N. S. Davis on the plains.  
Fort Union, New Mexico,  
October 7th 1864.

To  
Colonel Saxton,  
Commanding Fort Union.

I have the honor to report that I left the crossing of the Arkansas on September 18th, and arrived at Lower Springs of Cimarron on the 20th. Major Undergraff arriving there the same day. Found water at Batla Ground, but none from there to Lower Springs, a distance of forty miles except a little at Sand Creek, found by digging. Believing that there would not be sufficient water on the Cimarron for all the animals under my escort to camp together, (over two thousand.) I left on the 21st with one half of my command, escorting the mule trains, leaving Lieut. Edmiston with the other half, to escort the beef cattle and ox trains, with instructions to start the following day and join me at Rabbit Ear, where I would await him. I arrived there on the 28th and was joined by Lieut. Edmiston on the 30th who reported having left the ox trains at Cold Spring, near Capt. Bergmann's camp, the cattle requiring rest. The owners of the beef cattle wishing to graze their cattle at Rabbit Ear, and believing it safe from Indians, I left October 1st, arriving at Fort Union October 5th, without loss of men or material, having been absent sixty-three days, and marched nine hundred and twelve miles. I have not seen an Indian during this march, except one boy who came to camp on the night of September 10th, representing that he was a Ute who had been taken prisoner by the Comanches, and from whom he had escaped four days before arrival in my camp. This Indian I have brought in and now hold subject to your orders.

It is my opinion that the depredations have been committed by Kiowas and Comanches; that the stock stolen has been taken to the south on the Canadian and its tributaries, and that trains can travel safely with small escort if proper precautions are taken in camping.

My thanks are due to Lieut. Edmiston for efficient aid rendered.  
I am, Colonel,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
NICHOLAS S. DAVIS,  
Capt. 1st Inf. Cal. Vols.

SANTA FE, New Mexico,  
October 30th 1864.

Brig. Gen'l. J. H. CARLETON,  
Comd. Dept. New Mexico, &c.

GENERAL.—I have the honor to report, that in obedience to orders, I left Fort Union August 4th 1864, on the seventh of that month at the break of Red River I met three Mexicans, who reported that on the first of August while in camp at Lower Cimarron Springs, a party of Indians, Kiowas and Comanches, about seventy in number, came to the camp apparently friendly; they after being in camp a short time made a sudden attack killing all the Americans with the train, five in number; they gave the Mexicans, one yoke of oxen and wagon, telling them to go back to New Mexico, as they did not wish to kill them, but that they would kill every white man that came on the road.

On the tenth of same month near Lone Mountain met the train of Mr. Luna Arrijo who reported that on the sixth while camped at the Arroyo de las Plumas, (or hole in the rock) six miles west of upper crossing of Cimarron, a party of about thirty Indians ran off one hundred and thirty-five mules from their train, none of which were recovered. At the same time a large party were seen on a ridge to the north who had a large amount of stock, which they were driving to the south, on arriving at the Lower Springs on the eighteenth found the remains of the five murdered men, scattered over the prairie, and then gathered up and buried.

On the twenty third arrived at west end of Dry Route, and found in camp seven trains eighty four wagons in all; also a company of the 1st Colorado Cavalry, Capt. Hardy in command who had arrived from Fort Larned about two hours before me. The Wagon Masters reported that they arrived in camp at that place at one o'clock August 21st; about one hour after, sixty or seventy Indians (Kiowas and Comanches), attacked the trains, driving off two hundred and forty head of oxen and killing a Wagon Master by name of Blanchard; their cattle were driven to the south, towards the Canadian and its tributaries.

Received information here that about ten days before, the Indians had attacked a train belonging to George Bryant while camped near Upper Crossing, driving off nearly all the mules. Also that nearly all the public animals from Fort Larned had been driven off. Saw at Walnut Creek, the point where a train had been attacked in July, ten men killed, two boys scalped alive and they still survive. This occurred in full view of, and about one mile distant from a Military Post, where a company of troops were stationed. Saw at Cow Creek where a train was attacked and two men killed. All these depredations were reported to me by men who were present, as being committed by Kiowas and Comanches combined.

On the night of September 15th while in camp on Arkansas River an Indian boy about fifteen years of age came in and reported that he was a Ute who had been taken prisoner by the Comanches, and from whom he had escaped. Three nights before all the toe nails on his left foot had been torn off and a hole burned through his foot; this was evidently done for the purpose of preventing his escape; this boy was brought to Fort Union, and returned to his tribe through Colonel Carson.

I am General,  
Very respectfully,  
Your ob't. Servant,  
NICHOLAS S. DAVIS,  
Capt. 1st Inf. Cal. Vols.

#### Wilmington and its Value.

A correspondent of the New York Times, signing himself "A Southern Union Man," communicates facts to that journal, which seem to be of much importance. "On the 30th of March last," he says, "I left Richmond, having been a resident in Dixie since the beginning of the war. I have been an extensive traveler in the South, and have had very good opportunities of seeing certain mistakes or bad management upon the part of the United States Government, which it is my duty, as a loyal man, to advise it of. I refer to the business of blockade-running at the port of Wilmington, N. C., and Mobile, Ala. Fortunately, since my arrival here, Admiral Farragut has heretically scaled the latter port, and Wilmington is now the place that demands the prompt attention of our Government. This port is and has been of more importance to the rebels than 50,000 men would be to-day, and its value increases daily.

"The Commissary Department of the rebels were importing heavily of provisions when I left there. Not less than twenty large, fast steamers are running regularly between Bermuda, Nassau, &c., to Wilmington. The tonnage of each is not less than an average of two thousand barrels. Just think of this! Forty thousand barrels of flour and pork shipped from the United States to those islands, and thence forwarded into Wilmington, under one flag, at one shipment! From this data a calculation may be made to find the time of starvation of the rebels. Every article that can possibly be needed by the rebels, such as arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., is imported through this port and cotton, tobacco, and naval stores shipped in return as exchange.

"It has always been a wonder to me why the Government does not attack this port—this vital point in the Confederacy. I am well aware of its fortifications, and they do not compare in strength to those of Mobile. My own idea is that Fort Fisher, thirty-eight miles from Wilmington, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, can easily be reduced by our fleet there, and this alone will effectually blockade that port, and be of more importance than holding the Weldon Railroad."

THE GREAT FALLS OF SNAKE RIVER.—From time to time we receive faint descriptions of the Great Falls of Snake River. From these reports we learn that the falls extend in height and volume of water those of Niagara, the most noted in the world. The following from the Boise News is from a visitor who has taken the trouble to measure them and thus writes: "When we arrived at Rock creek, one day's travel this side of Salmon Falls Ferry, we left one morning for the Great Falls, and took a straight line for Snake River. At the distance of four miles we came upon them all unawares, as the bluffs are over three thousand feet high on each side, consequently you would not hear them. There we commenced the descent to the falls on horseback, to within a few hundred yards of the awful precipice. There fastening our horses, we soon descended to a level with the river above the falls. The sight that then broke upon the view is too sublime to be described by one so little capable of doing it justice as myself. We measured the distance that the whole volume of water falls in one sheet, and found it 203 feet. Then, above, I should judge it to be about twenty-five to thirty feet fall before it reaches the grand fall. The width of the grand fall I should judge to be about

2,500 feet. I have visited Niagara many times, but this fall eclipses it far. Four miles further above we found another one of less note, where the water divides into two parts and falls a distance of 167 feet. Should you ever again cross the Plains, don't go by the falls without visiting them as it is well worth one year of one's life. Our measurement may be relied upon as perfectly correct, as we started prepared for it."

THE REASON WHY NAPOLEON WANTS TEXAS.—Who that understands the history of Texas, from the day that the first cotton seeds were planted there, but knows that the Third Napoleon, by his invasion of Mexico, means anything but the conquest and control of Mexico—he cares nothing for Mexico, only as the means of controlling Texas and keeping his fingers on Texas cotton. The writer saw the first bale of Texas cotton packed, and for years watched the French agents and French houses, always on hand to buy the best portion of that silky fiber; and so absolutely necessary has it become to France, and her silk manufacturers, that Louis Napoleon hopes to offer terms to Texas that will enable her (taking advantage of this rebellion) to declare her independence and give him an ample supply of the silky staple of that region. He no more wants Mexico than a coach wants its fifth wheel, only as it will give him power there to support Texas and keep up his supply of Texas cotton. So important has this cotton become to France that he must have it or the silk manufacturers of France will languish. Any person conversant with the manufactures of that country knows that from one-third to two-thirds of the stock of French silk fabrics is composed of Texas cotton. There is no doubt that since the battle of San Jacinto, France has pocketed at least one hundred millions of dollars for Texas cotton which she has sold for silk. Under this statement of facts can any one doubt that it is Texas cotton that Louis Napoleon is after? A dealer in French silks tells me that he has had ostensible French silks that were two-thirds cotton, while the poorest that you can now find here is one-third cotton. Does it not behoove our Government to look to this, and see that Louis Napoleon, through Maximilian, does not draw all Europe to the support of his power in Mexico? Already it is announced he has appointed Ministers plenipotentiary to the Governments of Russia, Sweden and Denmark, another to the courts of Italy and Switzerland—a gentleman who was for many years Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington; also, one to London and Belgium, one to Paris, one to Austria and Germany, one to Spain and one to Rome. In all probability all these Ministers will be accepted by the Sovereigns and Powers to whom they are accredited. What an influence and power this will be getting on our continent by nearly all Europe! which our Government ought not to permit. Thank God we are swelling a navy with a rapidity that will soon enable us to put both England and France subject to our naval power. This whole movement is French play, and we must take time by the forelock and checkmate her in the game.—Correspondence New York Evening Post.

#### Advertisements.

##### CABINET MAKING.

The undersigned at his well known shop opposite Joe Hester's building and a few doors west of Perea & Co's store, continues to manufacture out of the best material all kinds of cabinet, parlor, and bedroom suites, all descriptions of household furniture, such as BUREAUS, DRESSING TABLES, WASH STANDS, TABLES, SOFAS, SINGLES, &c, &c.

Furniture's work done in the best manner and with the utmost dispatch.  
Bacon and porking in all its branches, preserving and attention and is executed by the best mechanics the country affords.  
Turkish and new law, linen and glass, are done by machinery driven by horse power and with the greatest despatch. These are advantages enjoyed by no other workman in the city.

All work warranted and if satisfaction is not given the money for work will be made.  
SANTA FE, Oct. 22, 1864.  
J. B. F.

W. W. GRIFFIN,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Pacific Brewery.  
GEORGE SHNIEDER,  
Proprietor.  
SANTA FE, N. M.

NOTICE.  
GEO. Y. DEKAL, is our authorized Agent to collect and receive for my accounts due on.  
HICKLEY & BLAKE.  
n 15 1/2

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.  
THE undersigned having been appointed executors of the estate of the late Juan Perez, by the last will and testament of the deceased, will proceed immediately to the settlement of said estate. All persons therefore who are indebted to the estate by book account or otherwise are requested to settle the same without delay, and those who have claims against it will present them for payment.

JOSUE CHAVEZ DE PEREA,  
FRANCISCO PEREA,  
YNGO PEREA, Executors.

R. H. TOMPKINS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
SANTA FE, N. M.

Strict and prompt attention will be given to all business in the line of his profession that may be entrusted to his care.  
n 15 1/2

CARNEY & STEVENS,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Corner Delaware St. & Levee,  
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.